The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,584. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
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As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... " 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... " 0 6
Second insertion ..... " 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office 39, Medow Street, Fort.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE (1,491 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 7th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st September 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after Noon on Monday the 7th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the Consignment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Shipowners, Merchants, Capitalists, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Hahneman*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their Goods, failing which the same will be landed by Captain PHILLIPS, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of H. T. & Co. B. 25 Cases Machinery landed at the Custom House Bunder, also of 33 Bags Oil, landed at Majoel Bunder, ex the *City of Glasgow*, from London, are hereby requested to take immediate delivery otherwise the same will be sold to liquidate landing and other expenses.

Bombay, 31st August 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per *Monitor*, from Kurrachee, are hereby requested to SEND BOATS alongside without delay, failing which, Captain EASTON, will land the same on account and at the expense and risk of the concerned.

WM. NICOL & Co.
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let

TO LET.—A TWO STORIED HOUSE and stable in Military Square, No. 2, will be shortly vacated by Mr. W. H. CRAWFORD, Solicitor. Apply to NUSSERWANJEE DINSHAWJEE Syer, No. 10, Meadow Street, China Depôt.

TO LET,—from 1st January 1864, a COMMODIOUS and AIRY HOUSE in Church Gate Street, No. 17, at present occupied by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. For further particulars apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, the Secretary to the Institution.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES, WITHOUT RESTRICTION AS TO THE ERECTION OF PRESSING MACHINERY.

ON FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.

The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vizbhoocundass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Nusserwanjee and Co.) Esquire, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Esplanade Church Gate Street, to the Custom-House and Post Office.

N. B.—The above will be put up either in one lot or in two or more lots, as will appear most to meet the wishes of the intending purchasers who may be present at the sale. And the proposed divisions of the Property, if to be sold in more than one lot, will be gladly shown and explained to applicants by the undersigned from whom also the conditions and particulars of sale may be obtained.

The Buildings and Site are now open for inspection.

Bombay, 3rd September 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher Cooper & Co.)
DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY NATHOOBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.

THE BANK HAS THIS DAY BEEN OPENED for the transaction of Local Banking business.

DEPOSIT.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Account ..... 2 per cent.
Deposit for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 12 " ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and drawn Interest or Dividends thereon free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours ..... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do. 6 do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ..... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 3 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" on Demand ..... }
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland do. ..... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·56 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ... " 2·53 " "
On Demand..... " 2·50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " On demand...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *It will sometimes where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

R. E. W. BLAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal will be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay 1st September 1863.

Book, &c. for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette.* Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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Bar Silver	,,	106½
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,, (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d.	to £2 7s. 6d.
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,, (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
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(PRICES CURRENT (1st Sep. 1863.)

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New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	545 to 550
New Dharwar and Nagpur	,,	440 to 445
New Veeravul	,,	455 to 460
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Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 33
Niger	,,	37 to 38
	,,	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 1st SEPT., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 15th Aug. 1863.	From 16th to 31st Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,159
,, 1862-63	40,899	599	41,498
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 25th Aug. 1863.	From 26th Aug. to 1st Sept. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
,, 1862-63	39,579½	419	11½	39,998½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 25th Aug. 1863.	From 26th Aug. to 1st Sept. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,010½	½	26,011
,, 1862-63	36,981	212	37,193
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
,, 1862-63	4,081	18½	4,099½
Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62 Chests			131½
Do. 1862-63 ,,			2,805½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62 Chests.			3
Do. 1862-63 ,,			311

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 26TH AUG. TO 1ST SEPT. 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests.
Per Steamer *China*	1
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *China*	183½
Per Steamer *Indore*	45
Total	231

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D
Bombay Custom House, 2nd September 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Sept. 2	Joshua	Bartlett	Calcutta 29 June.
,, 3	Esmeralds	York	Calcutta 1 July.
,,	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 2 Sept.
	Maria Gray	Henderson	Juddah 12 Aug.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Maria Gray*, from Juddah.—On the 9th August, Captain Jones late Master of the said ship died at Juddah.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Sept. 3	Maldon	Scott	Liverpool.
	Futhe Sultan	Nacoda	Coast & Calcutta.
	Jaudel Manaan	Grant	Cochin & Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. Fry; Mr. Webb; Mr Veary; Mr. Tipper; Major Aibon; Mrs. Doctor and 121 natives.

Per Ship *Maria Gray*, from Juddah.—Mrs. Jones, 2 children and a servant, and 255 pilgrims.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Glen Maiden*, C. H. Marshall, bound to Liverpool.
Brig *Lutchmy Parvati*, Nacoda, bound to Cochin.

The Steamer *Poinzer*, for Karrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—25 casks Black Aloes, 50 cwt., F. Chambers; 10 boxes China Preserves, Merwanjee Framjee.

City of Glasgow.—8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 25 casks Black Aloes, 50 cwt., F. Chambers; 125 cases Gum Arabic, 343 cwt. 25 lbs., Sorabjee Hormusjee; 150½ bales Cotton, 526½ cwt., B. H. Cama.

For Liverpool.

British India.—5 boxes China Preserves, Merwanjee Framjee.

Gateway.—59 bales Cotton, 206¼ cwt., N. J. Abram and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Hirjee Khatesy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 50 bales Cotton 175 cwt., W. Cassinath; 47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., Herachund Vujoychund; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Rennie Scovell and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 85 bales Cotton, 297½ cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.

John Lynn.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., B. F. Cama.

Star of Brunswick.—67 bales Cotton, 234½ cwt., Mascarenhas and Co.; 59 bales Wool, 159 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Zoboah.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jairam Visram; 15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Dorabjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Luckmeedass Gopalldass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Fulcher, Cooper and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Luckmeedass Hurribhoy and Co.

Veteran.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt.; 23 bales Wool, 69 cwt., Veetha Madun.

Barbora.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Gertrude.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Camajee Pochawjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Jeatha Ludha; 60½ bales Cotton, 212 cwt., Ambiedass Tickumdass; 248 bales Coir Yarn, 620 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen.

For Havre.

City of Edinburgh.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt.; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Chutoorbhoz Nursy; 78 packages Coffee, 86¼ cwt.; 1 package Tortisseshells, 90 lbs., Withuldass Balmukund.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Huzareemull Nursingdass; 42 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 7 bundles E. Teeth, 4 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs., Shaik Dawood Shaik Amud; 3 chests Chundroos, 5½ cwt., Shaik Dawood Shaik Amud; 2 boxes Mowra Spirit, 16 gallons, Cooverjee Eduljee: 34 cases Bhasabole, 100 cwt.; 376 bundles Oplate, 186¼ cwt., Balloo Vully Khan Momud; 2 packages Sundries, Framjee Cowasjee; 10 bales Grey Mule Yarn, 3000 lbs., F. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 8 bundles E. Teeth, 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Hormusjee and Framjee Burjorjee Captain.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jowrawurmull Sewlall; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cullindas Jeeta; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomeedchund Hokumchund.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Indore.*—17 casks Seelarus, 30 cwt. 21 lbs., Joosub Rahimtoola.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 23rd announced the arrivals of the *Evangeline*, Wolfe, from Liverpool, 19th May; Sabino, Woodward, from Aden 31st July; touched at Point de Galle 14th August, *Botanist*, and *Alnwick Castle*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Reed, Assistant Surgeon, J. G., 3rd Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on leave from Mominabad.
Champion, Major H., Assistant Adjutant General M. D. A., on duty, from Mhow.
Lewis, Lieut. C. M., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Hallen, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Worgan, Lieut. Colonel J., R. A., on leave, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—SEPT. 3RD, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Medical Committee, of which Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. The leave granted to Lieut. and Adjutant Jopp, 18th Regt. N. I., in Garrison Orders of 13th ultimo, is extended to 14th September 1863.

3. The General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Murray, is President, is adjourned till further orders.

The Members to return to duty.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1863.

No. 439.—The provision of the following General Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India are made applicable to this Presidency:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 30th July 1863.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to notify that Government has sanctioned the appointment of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers as Hospital Writers in lieu of Natives, on a Staff salary of Rupees (10) ten per month in addition to their pay, &c.

His Excellency further notifies that Government sanctions a Hospital Writer being allowed to the Head Quarters of each Brigade of Artillery irrespectively of the numbers of Batteries present with it.

No. 440.—The provisions of the following Order by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India will be fulfilled by the Examiner Prize Accounts in this Presidency:—

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st April 1863.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to notify that it has been resolved by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India that the shares of Prize Money to be awarded to Officers 2nd in Command of Irregular Corps, if below the regimental rank of Captain, shall be 12,—the number fixed for that rank.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1863.

No. 442.—The appointment of Lieutenant W. Goslin to be Staff Assistant Commissary, announced in General Order No. 577, dated 17th October 1862, is to have effect from the 29th August 1862.

No. 443.—The services of First Hospital Assistant A. de Souza (No. 281), and Second Hospital Assistant J. F. Fernandes (No. 338), have been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, Bombay Marine, (the latter with the rank of Acting First Hospital Assistant) for employment on board the *Victoria* and *Berenice* respectively.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1863.

No. 445.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain George Charles Evezard, 26th August 1863.

No. 446.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Henry Doyle Forde, to be Conductor from 2nd August 1863, in room of Conductor Newman, pensioned.

Store and Park Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor David Wallace, to be Sub-Conductor from 2nd August 1863, in room of Conductor Newman, pensioned.

No. 447.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

3rd Regiment Native Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Claudius James Turnbull to be Captain from 27th July 1863, vice Captain (Lieutenant in the Staff Corps) E. H. Shewell, deceased on the 26th idem.

General List.

Ensign Charles Lechmere Heathcote (Lieutenant in the 106th Foot) to be Lieutenant from the 27th July 1863, vice Lieutenant C. J. Turnbull, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., promoted.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1863.

No. 448.—The following Officers are permitted to retire from Her Majesty's service from this date on the Pension of their rank, with the special annuity of £200 according to the Notification in G. O. No. 358 of 7th July last:—

Royal Artillery.

Colonel John Maxwell Glasse.
Colonel Robert Croft Wormald.
Colonel John Pottinger, C.B.

Royal Engineers.

Colonel Henry Joshua Margary.
Colonel Gore Boland Munbee.

No. 449.—His Excellency the Governor in Council publicly acknowledges the useful services of Colonel Pottinger, C.B., of the Royal Artillery, especially in his conduct of the Office of Commissary General, which he resigns this day on retiring from Her Majesty's Service.

Major J. B. Dunsterville, of the Staff Corps, is appointed Commissary General, vice Colonel Pottinger. As Commissary General, Major General Dunsterville will have the Official rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

No. 450.—Conductor T. B. Edwards, of the Adjutant General's Office, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary.

No. 451.—The undermentioned Officer having completed Twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captain William Chase Parr, 1st September 1863.

No. 452.—Assistant Surgeon Lawrence, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 2nd September 1863.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of Master Tailors being exempted from the Annual course of Rifle Instruction.

Lieut. F. D. Mander, General List attached to 14th Native Infantry, has qualified in the Staff Test.

The undermentioned Lieut. C. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, are placed at the disposal of Government as a temporary measure.

3rd Class Schoolmaster Mhaduck Saruckaar, 21st Native Infantry, is appointed Schoolmaster to the Southern Maratha Horse and directed to join.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 537 dated 23rd June 1863, Commanding Officers of the new Brigades of Artillery and new Line Regiments are reminded that the register rolls of all General service men entitled to pension under the Indian Rules should be attached to the usual applications for discharge and sent to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Army. Those of all Volunteers for General service and who have elected Indian Pension Rules proposed for discharge or to be sent home for change of air, should be transmitted with the usual discharge documents to the Commandant, General Depot.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:

44th Foot.—Lieutenant H. de P. Rennick from 5th October to 4th November 1863, on private affairs.

The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is republished:—

Adjt. Gel. Office, Head Quarters Simla, 26th August 1863.

Leave of absence.

44th Foot.—Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. Hackett, for 15 months from date of embarkation at Madras to England on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Major T. C. Alban, Deputy Judge Advocate General N. D. A. from 16th August to 15th September 1863, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

28th Foot.—Captain F. E. Medhurst to remain at Bombay on private affairs until the arrival of his Regiment at Mhow.

72nd Highlanders.—Lieut. J. E. Macaulay from 1st to 30th September 1863, in extension to remain at Poona on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

103rd Foot.—Ensign T. Price to proceed to England for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This Officer is available for duty with Troops and will on arrival report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1863.

No. 52.—The services of First Hospital Assistant A. de Souza (No. 281), and Second Hospital Assistant J. F. Fernandes (No. 338), have been placed at the disposal of the Superintendent, Bombay Marine, (the latter with the rank of Acting First Hospital Assistant), for employment on board the *Victoria* and *Berenice* respectively.

No. 53.—Conductor C. La Mèche, of the Storekeeper's Department, is allowed an extension of leave to remain at Nasick from the 21st instant to the 21st proximo, on medical certificate.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 3.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. R. Green, C. B., assumed charge of the Office of Commissioner in Sind on the 5th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. Phillpotts, Supernumerary Assistant Magistrate of Ahmednuggur, is vested with the power of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in that Zillah, with power to commit under Section 38 of Act 25 of 1861.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Percival is appointed to officiate as Settlement Officer in the Northern Division, and Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. Richey.

Mr. A. H. Spry, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 37, dated 31st ultimo, is published:—"*Financial.*—No. 87.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL, Bombay.

India Office, London, 31st July 1863.

SIR,—The undermentioned Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants on your Establishment have been permitted to return to their duty by the Steamers specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, 12th August 1863.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, 12th August 1863.

2. The undermentioned Covenanted Servants, having furnished the necessary medical certificates, have been granted extensions of leave for the period specified:—

Mr. A. F. Bellasis, and Mr. W. Robertson, six months.—I have the honour to be, &c. C. WOOD."

Assistant Surgeon R. G. Lord is appointed Acting Civil Surgeon at Poona, vice Dr. Maitland.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant K. A. Jopp, R.E. Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind, has passed an examination in the Sindee language according to the test prescribed in page 14, Articles 9 and 11 of the Public Works Code.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. C. Reynell, appointed by Her Majesty' Principal Secretary of State for India, an Assistant Chaplain on this Establishment, arrived in Bombay on the 23rd ultimo.

The Reverend S. Hyatt, now Acting Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, is appointed Chaplain of Hydrabad and Kotree.

The Reverend H. W. Bagnell, now Acting Chaplain of Kurrachee, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Reverend G. C. Reynell is appointed Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee.

Government Notifications.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the Notification published in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th August 1862, page 280, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that, from inquiries made by a Commission appointed by Government to ascertain the wishes of the Inhabitants of the Town of Barsee, relative to the introduction of Act No. XXVI. of 1850, it would appear that the townspeople are desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purposes.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to declare Act No. XXVI. of 1850 in force in the Town of Barsee from 1st October 1863.

By order,
A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 31st August 1863.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

THE Honorable the Chief Justice, and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have issued Sunuds to the under-mentioned persons, authorizing them to practise as Wukeels in the Khandeish and Sattara Districts:—

Yamuu Narayun Ranude, from 24th August 1863.
Huri Ramchundr Dinger, from 26th August 1863.

R. WEST, Registrar.
Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Bombay, 26th August 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th August, at Surat, the wife of W. Sandwith, Esq., C.S., of a son.

On the 2nd September, at Bombay, the wife of the Rev. Richard Galbraith, of a son.

At Cut Chandpore, on the 17th August, the wife of J. S. Macleod, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 21th August, the wife of Mr. Alexander Barren, of a daughter.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.			*Via Southampton.*		
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs.	0	6	8	Rs.	1	4	0
,, 1 ,, ... ,,		0	13	4	,,	0	8	0
,, 2 ,, ... ,,		1	10	8	,,	1	0	0
,, 3 ,, ... ,,		2	8	0	,,	1	8	0

THE

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

OUR readers will find in another part of our paper a fuller and more accurate report of the speech of Sir William Mansfield on the Hon'ble Mr. Westropp's Wager Bill, than that which we published yesterday in our report of the Council meeting taken from the *Poona Observer*. The speech well deserves republication in a more correct form, and we doubt not it will be carefully perused by all who take an interest in the subject.

WE regret to observe that the Governor of Bombay in Council, has omitted to do an act of justice to an able and experienced public servant, in not embracing the opportunity afforded by the retirement of Colonel Pottinger, of replacing Colonel Birdwood in his former position as Commissary General, from which he was displaced by the fitful caprice and injustice of Sir George Clerk. We had recently an opportunity of expressing our opinion upon our late *fainéant* Governor, and there is no occasion now to refer in any particular manner to the character of his doings and the appointments he made, when the energetic fit came upon him. But the treatment which Colonel Birdwood experienced at his hands was the very "madness" of prejudice and injustice. Colonel Birdwood had served honorably and efficiently in the department with which he was connected. He was brought to Bombay to conduct the commissariat arrangements for the Persian war, and no fact is better known in Bombay, than that apart from all opinions about the policy of that War, the commissariat arrangements, as well indeed as those of other departments, were carried through with a completeness and despatch such as had never been known on any previous occasion. Colonel Birdwood received the thanks of Lord Elphinstone's government for his valuable services. He was appointed to succeed Colonel Davidson when that Officer went home on leave of absence, and was fully justified in looking forward to succeed Colonel Davidson in that office permanently, as the reward of past services. We must repeat our regret that the present Government has missed the opportunity of cancelling an act of gross injustice on the part of Sir George Clerk, by not restoring to his former office a most deserving officer; an act that would have been graceful in itself, characteristic of the Governor, and satisfactory for the principle which it involves, to the service generally.

ADEN appears, on the showing of Government itself, to have been ever since it came into our possession, in a very bad way as regards the administration of law and justice. British law it seems was never introduced, nor in fact any other law. Aden was in the position of a conquered country, where there was no law but that of the strong, and though our authorities considered the subject from time to time they could never make up their minds what was to be or should be done. The Court of Directors looked at the subject in various lights but found it so full of difficulties that they were afraid to meddle with it—and so our little Arab conquest, owing to rulers being afraid to grapple with matters that gave them trouble, has gone on pretty much in Arab fashion, under Haines's, Outrams and Coghlans, till the indespensable Mr. Maine grappled with the subject and produced the "little bill" which he has just placed before the Legislative Council of India. Mr. Maine's "statement of objects and reasons" for "a Bill to provide for the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice at Aden," details, succintly and clearly, the various phases of opinion through which the subject passed before it arrived at its present stage, when the question is at length deemed ripe enough for Legislation. The Bill is based on a previous draft of the late Mr. Ritchie, "but simplified and accommodated to the English legislation of 1861."

The administration of civil and criminal justice is vested in the Court of the Resident, who is to be the Chief Judicial Officer of Aden and his position is defined as "that of a District and Session Judge, for the purpose of exercising appelate jurisdiction with greater certainty where the Bill does not otherwise provide." The Assistant Resident is empowered to hear and determine all cases in the first instance, subject to appeal, in all civil suits for more than 500 rupees, and in all criminal cases involving more than six months imprisonment, to the Resident himself. "The Bill also empowers the Resident to hear all suits whatever in the first instance. No appeal is allowed from the decision of the Resident, when the value of the suit does not exceed 1,000 rupees. All judicial proceedings of the Resident's Court are rendered subject to the control and superintendence of the Bombay High Court; and it is provided that in capital cases, the Resident shall have no power to pass sentence of death but shall transmit the proceedings to the High Court for judgment." European British subjects charged with any offence involving more than three years imprisonment and fine under the Penal Code must be sent for trial to the High Court at Bombay, and the Bill vests the Resident and his Assistant with the powers of a Justice of the Peace for that purpose. In the administration of Civil Justice the Court is to be guided "by the spirit and principle of the Bombay Regulations." The Government of Bombay is empowered to pass rules regulating appeals and procedure, and the procedure of the Small cause Court Act is to be followed in civil cases not exceeding 1,000 rupees in value, and of a nature cognizable in a Small Cause Court under the Act of 1869.

WE have reprinted in another part of our paper, a communicated article to the *Economist* on "the Civil Service Examination for India," which will be read by many of our readers with intefest. The writer rather neatly answers the points often urged against these examinations, that mere mental culture is a bad preparation for the active duties, which men who go to India have to perform, that a frame hardened by exercise, and free from physical weakness produced by early sedentary habits is essential, and that the tendency of the present system is to send out men of weak constitution. He asks very pertinently whether Government might not require proficiency in such exercises as drill, shooting, fencing, riding, marching, or gymnastics? Proof that a candidate has been an effective member of a volunteer corps and a good shot would remove a large part of these objections. The only objections of any force that have been made to the civil service appointments by examination have been, that they were no test of a man's physique, and the important qualities of that character, so necessary for a person in the Indian public service to possess. We think the obvious, but very sensible remarks on the subject by this writer, dispose of these objections conclusively; the Home Government can have no difficulty in giving effect to them, and marks might well be given for proficiency in such manly exercises, as well as in the branches of knowledge, which test the mental qualifications of candidates. Or why not carry out Lord Metcalfe's notion, also adopted by Lord Ellenborough and the late General Jacob, that all persons appointed to the Civil Service should undergo a course of miliary training? The same object, however, is no doubt effected when a successful candidate has also been certified to as having been an efficient member of a volunteer corps. Regarding the general working of the system, the writer gives a table of the subjects for examination shewing the average percentage of maximum for the three years 1860, 1861, 1862; and on a doctrine of averages, he assumes an (unintentional) unfairness in the examination. The table shows a considerable variation in the average per cent. of the maximum in some of the subjects, which the writer thinks must be owing to irregularities, or at all events, differences in the character of the examiners. He assumes for his argument that the maxima are fairly assigned, and concluding on the average doctrine on which he proceeds that much variation cannot be due to any sudden fall in the average ability or proficiency of the candidates, he accounts for the great variation which the table shows—by attributing defects in the system of examination. In the English language and literature there is, it appears a variation of 11.2 per cent. of the maximum for the years 1861 and 1862; the candidates having, "one with another, obtained in this subject about 100 marks short of the number they might reasonably have expected from the published returns of the years 1860 and 1861." Moral science shows a still greater variation; and in the subject of pure and mixed mathematics, the writer considers the maximum,—nominally 1.250, but according to his estimate only about 725—so low, that he believes it "not merely unfair towards men of scientific attainments, but that it must also be prejudicial to the service." There is some force we think in the objection the writer makes to there being no distinction between pure and mixed mathematics. The mental discipline he says, "given by the study of pure mathematics is what men most require for future use," and he asks we think, with reason, "whether it be fair to condemn a man to take both pure and mixed mathematics together, or else none?" As to the writer's view of the great importance of the study of pure mathematics as a means of mental discipline, opinions will no doubt differ. For our own part we entirely incline to the views of Sir William Hamilton on the position which they may be best considered to hold in a scheme of liberal education. Without adopting some of the extreme positions taken in his renowned essay on the study of Mathematics, we think he thoroughly established the point "that nothing solid ever had been alleged in favour of Mathematical study," and certainly that the extent to which the subject was forced at Cambridge, was anything but judicious.

NEWS LETTER.

MHOW, *29th August* 1863.

A most brilliant Theatrical performance took place here on the 28th, under the patronage of General Green. The amateurs of the Royal Artillery made their first appearance before the Mhow Public, and received a very hearty welcome. The acting of Mr. T. Burridge was particularly original, bearing the character of "the Prophet of the Haunted Moor." As also Mr. Comlies was very successful in the representation of the Round-hand Justice. The Ethiopian Serenaders next delighted the audience with their lively sallies, and the poses plastique of the Dying Gladiator was true to the life. A great many Officers have left for the Court Martial on Colonel Crawley, which will prove somewhat expensive to the Home Government.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, *3rd Sept.*, 4-2 P.M.

Steamer *Erymanthe*, went to Sea.

GALLE *3rd Sept.*, 9 A.M.

Steamer *China*, from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, *3rd Sept.*, 11-47 A.M.

Steamer *Malta*, from Suez anchored.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 14th AUGUST.

LONDON, *10th August.*

Consols, 93.
Fives, 107¼.
Specie, £4,000.
Indigo, inactive but firm.
Sugar, steady.
Rice, rather lower.
Saltpetre, advanced one shilling, closing quiet.
Linseed, steady.
Rape, rather lower

they were bracketed with receivers of stolen goods and by another with the owner of night houses. But and truly the analogy if pursued is all on my side of the question. If the object is to protect the public morality, we should surely attack those who are guilty of the vice, instead of coming down on those who are assumed to be accessions. But in the true analogy seems to be of the Lock Hospital which is an institution to protect the immorality of those who actually cause and create prostitution. However I do not wish to lay any weight on argument from such analogies. Such analogies drawn from different things are always unsatisfactory, let us proceed to the question itself. It was admitted on a former occasion both by Mr. Westropp and Mr. Scott, that the bill could not escape the charge of to certain extent, protecting dishonesty by releasing a man on certain grounds from discharging the obligations which he had incurred. I desire, particularly to guard myself, and by no means to impute even by a shadow more strength to the admissions of my honourable friends than they intended to convey, but still I conceive that what was admitted is such a blot on the bill that it cannot pass Sir Joseph Arnould gives a modified support to the Bill but he declines to entertain that portion of it to which I now refer. Thus he says "the man who enters into a gambling contract is, it is conceded, guilty of an immorality ; but the man who after having entered into a gambling contract afterwards breaks it, to avoid loss, is guilty of a second immorality. The state ought not to permit the machinery of courts of justice to be employed in order to protect from the consequences of one immorality a litigant whose only *locus standi* is a second immorality." (Sir William Mansfield then proceeded to attribute a like meaning to Mr. Couch, but was reminded by the Honourable Mr. Westropp that he must have misapprehended the clause alluded to in Mr. Conch's letter.) If I turn back to the statement of objects and reasons accompanying the first draft of the bill, I find that Sir Mathew Sausse may perhaps even side with me when he indicates he contemplated recommending to the legislature that a certificate should not be granted to an insolvent for six months, if it should be discovered that the insolvent had been a party to a time-bargain. The Honourable the Chief Justice seems here to have hit upon the right principle if it be necessary to legislate on this matter, as he would thus render the principle responsible instead of the accessory. I have asked more than once for a definition of what is meant by collateral contract, but I have not as yet received an answer, I have asked whether a collateral contract includes the repayment of advances by a person who has borrowed money. When money is advanced to another person, is the party who advances it debarred from recovering it in any circumstances by the use made of it by the other party ? It seems to me that when you once allow yourself to question the reason of a loan, as an element to be considered in the question of the recovery of it, you place yourself in an unsatisfactory position, and are in danger of making a daring invasion on the rights of property. It is a most serious thing to make a precedent, for exonerating a man from paying his engagements ; if commercial morality is touched it is impossible to be answerable for the consequences, or if in any manner you interfere with the principle of original responsibility. The larger the transactions of the merchants the more important are such considerations to them. The petty dealer may succeed in spite of a principle being violated in the case of the great merchant with his numberless customers and transactions. It is known that in the case of horse-racing no action will hold to protect the winners of bets, but I have asked and without getting an answer, whether if money which had been lent were to be recovered back and race the lender would be debarred from recovering it. My Honourable friend opposite on a late occasion when touching the analogy of wagers on horse-racing had said that they were generally settled by laws of honour. But in truth questions of horse-racing which generally turn on facts such as the age of a horse do frequently come into courts of law and are settled there. Take for instance the very actions referred to by my Honour able friend which occurred in 1844 with respect to the age, of the horse "Running Rein" if I recollect rightly, (here the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson stepped Sir William Mansfield and intimated that he had alluded to wagers whereas stakes were recovered at law.) In the course of this argument it has often been alleged that prices are injuriously affected by the abuse of time-bargains. I must take leave to join issue on that assertion, it being entirely opposed to all the notions of the greatest economists both of this and the last generation. It always happens that when the attempt is made to put on a restriction, we are told that the absence of it affects prices, and then all the banded strength of scientific writers is demanded to overcome the prejudice which has been thus caused. But further if prices are really affected by the abuse of time-bargains, it is necessary that the fact should be shown in evidence and not merely be stated as an opinion. The truth is that price of cotton depends on the value in the several markets, if there is a dearth at Liverpool or New York there is a rise in prices at Bombay. If the distant markets have a glut, Bombay experiences a fall of price, and markets are not really affected by fictitious pretences of sales. There is indeed one result of these time-bargains which I can easily understand being very disagreeable; it follows that the trouble of the great merchant is immensely increased by the gambling and puddling of 5,000 small speculators. But I should like to know what is the business of merchants, and what is it that causes the success and fortune of one and the ruin of another ? What is it but that one has the ability and the acumen to deal with difficult calculations and puzzling chances while the other is without such qualities. But I should like to know what a time bargain is, let us suppose the great merchant borrowing £400,000 to take up cotton at 15 per cent. He despatches his cotton to Liverpool in the belief that when it arrives the price will have risen to such an amount that he will not only pay off the loan with its 15 per cent but obtain a large profit besides. In short he backs time. What is this but a time-bargain on a great scale, which I take to be a very ordinary operation by which large fortunes are made. I draw attention to this as shewing the great difficulty of discriminating in these matters. Where are you to draw your distinction, if you are to legislate against the nature of his business. I can have a great difficulty in escaping the other. I now proceed to look at what has been called the evidence. In the opinion of Mr. Kelly it is mentioned that he had sent out upwards of sixty notices for clients. What is the meaning of this ? Do these notices affect the delivery of goods or what ? In short what are these notices for ?

Mr. Westropp here interrupted and said.—They were notices calling on the loser to pay the shroff who had either paid for him or pretended to have done so, as the case might be. They were notices of the day of the nominal delivery of the goods.

I would ask what is the value of Mr. Kelly's letter we find him expressing very trenchant opinions, but all that he says is merely opinion in which we are certainly not bound to agree. He also says in effect that he does not think it necessary to enter into lengthened arguments. Again Mr. Steel complains because so many people engage in these bets or bargains. Thus he says that the bill "is certainly calculated to interfere with the liberty of the gambler but on the other hand it will only secure the liberty of the merchant to trade at a market price free from undue influence." I should like to know what he means by undue influences. He might as well say that the difficulties of wind and weather are undue influences, or any other chance, without contending with which commerce would have no risks. In such case I suppose we should have a commercial Utopia. Every man would be safe and every one realise large fortunes. In short I imagine every one would be a merchant. But as I remarked before a clever man contends against influences of every sort, a stupid one cannot meet them. The former makes a fortune, the latter is deceived. That forms no ground for legislation. Why should the capitalist, the merchant, be protected more than others. In looking further down the documents, I come on a letter from Mr. Shroff. As I read it, but I fairly admit to the Hon'ble friend that it beyond me. If I took to the Bill in its amended from in considering the first clause, I accept my Hon'ble friend's declaration that in the opinion of some of the gentlemen he has consulted it goes far, although such is not his own opinion. We may therefore assume that if we get into Committee some charges would have to be made in this clause. I therefore pass it by without further remark. With respect to the second clause, If the Bill had stopped there although I do not think it is needed, there would have been no occasion for strong opposition. There is no doubt that the commission and brokerage alluded to come under the head of collateral contracts such as those objected to by the Judges. To the third clause. I have the strongest objection, as it seems to me to open the door too widely to interference with property and the promotion of malicious suits, each of which would depend on the definitions of wagering or gaming, it also appears to me that this clause will not only affect opium and cotton bargains, but every description of jobbing in stock or shares which shall not be made for ready money. In short of almost every transaction for what is called the account. The fifth clause seems to me liable to the same criticism. The sixth clause declares that any advance made, or sum "of money &c., entrusted to any shroff &c., to abide the event of any agreement for paying or wagering shall be recoverable by the deposite, &c., whether such depositor be or be not the loser, &c." I must urge again upon the Council that what is here stated is opposed to morality and the first principles of justice. It is impossible to dwell too strongly on this point, and that we have not made the principle that every man shall recover his due. What does Blackstone say about this. "Such among others are these principles ; that we should live honestly should hurt nobody, and should render to every one his due ; to which three general precepts Justinian has reduced the whole doctrine of law. *Juris præcepta sunt hæc honeste vivere alterum non ladere, suum cuique tribuere.*"

The seventh and eight clauses are of similar character to the sixth. They alike tend to shield the dishonest man at the expense of the agent who acts by his order according to the nature of his business. I can only say that they appear to me to place the shroffs absolutely at the mercy of dishonest and designing men. The latter will always have it in their power to allege that an advance was made for wagering purposes, and the onus of disproof will be thrown on the shroff or banker who has given accordation according to the custom of his house. It cannot be disputed that with the exception of one or two acts the course proposed to us to follow is opposed to the whole spirit of modern legislation. I do not think that the betting houses act which was meant to meet very exceptional circumstances of the lowest class of population can be quoted as a serious precedent. But further I deny that we ought to be bound by precedents in such a matter. We must look to what we consider right according to the first principles of morality, and we must refuse to be bound by one or two precedents of an exceptional character. But there is another most important point. You must beware of an attempt to trammel and restrict the people too much. They can never improve in moral and exercise a proper responsibility for themselves if they are bandaged and swathed in petty restrictions. A man must learn to appreciate the consequences of his own immoral acts and by these consequences his improvement will be worked out. I consider that the courts of law at Bombay, where the lessons of Justice are read by judges of the highest character, and whose bar is led by lawyers of the highest honour and learning afford the school where men can best learn to appreciate the consequences of their actions and where therefore the subject of this Bill can be attained without further legislation.

SALE OF WASTE LANDS IN SIND.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 3.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The following Rules are published for general information :—

Rules for the Sale of Unassessed Waste Lands in the Province of Sind.

1. All unassessed waste lands in which no right of proprietorship or exclusive occupancy is known to exist or to have existed and to be capable of revival, are available for purchase under these Rules, unless specially reserved under Rule 20.

2. No greater quantity of land than three thousand acres shall be sold in one lot, except with the express sanction of the Government. If for special reasons, in particular localities, a lower maximum area than three thousand acres should be determined upon, it will be duly notified hereafter.

3. Every lot shall be compact, and shall include no more than one tract of land, and no less than a whole survey field or fields, and when the land touches a public road or a navigable river, the length of the road or river frontage shall not exceed one-half the depth of the lot ; no lot will be sold unless it has been previously surveyed and demarcated, or until it shall have been surveyed and demarcated in consequence of an application for purchase. The survey need only be in sufficient detail to ensure the ready identification of the boundaries of the lot, and to ascertain its gross area. If on completion of this survey it shall appear that the area of the lot applied for, exceeds the prescribed maximum, the excess shall be excluded.

4. Applications for the purchase of waste land shall be made to the Collector of the District, and every application shall contain the following particular :—

1st.—The estimated area of the land applied for.

2nd.—The situation of the land, and its boundaries as accurately as can be ascertained.

5.—If the Collector be satisfied that the land applied for is available for purchase, and within the conditions prescribed in Rules 2 and 3 (and if it have been previously surveyed and demarcated), he shall advertise the lot for sale on a given day at an upset price of not less than Rupees 2 and 8 annas an acre on the whole area. The advertisement shall be published in the Collector's Office, in the Court of the Judge, and at the Moonsiff's Court, and Police Station within the limits of which the lands are situated.

6. If the Collector be satisfied as above, and if the land have not been surveyed, he shall cause it to be surveyed and its boundaries demarcated, the estimated cost of such survey and demarcation being first deposited by the applicant. On the completion of the survey, he shall advertise the lot for sale as above.

7. The day of sale to be named in the advertisement shall not be less than three months form the date of publication, and the sale shall be held at the Collector's Office. The sale may be postponed if, in the Collector's judgment, it be necessary, due notice being always given of the date on which the sale will be held.

8. If before the day of sale no claim of proprietary or exclusive right in any part of the land be preferred, the lot shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price, or to the applicant at the upset price if there be no higher bid.

9. On payment of one-tenth of the purchase-money and of all expenses of survey, demarcation, advertisement, and sale, the purchaser shall receive a Deed (in a form which will hereafter be issued by the Commissioner), signed by the Collector, conveying to him the lot in full hereditary and transferable proprietary right, free for ever from all demand on account of Land Revenue, but subject nevertheless to all general taxes and local rates imposed by Law, and to any other claim whether of the Government or otherwise that may have been or may hereafter be established in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

10. If before the day of sale a claim of proprietary or occupative right in any part of the land be preferred, the Collector shall investigate the claim, and if satisfied that it is groundless, shall reject it and proceed with the sale.

11. If on investigation any such claim should appear to be well grounded, the Collector may either reject the application for purchase of the lands, or refer it for the orders of the Commissioner. In the former case the applicant may appeal to the Commissioner.

12. The Commissioner may direct the Collector either to reject the applicant, or to proceed with the sale of land, either unreservedly on the conditions prescribed in Rule 9, or if any claim to right of proprietorship, occupancy, or use in any part of the lands be established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, with a special reservation of such right, or exclusive of the area in which such right exists. If the application for purchase of the land be rejected, the amount deposited as account of Survey will be forfeited.

13. On being put in possession of the lot, the purchaser shall be bound to erect as many substantial boundary-marks of masonry as the Collector may think necessary.

14. If the land be purchased by any person other than the applicant, the estimated cost of survey deposited by the applicant shall be returned to him.

15. The purchaser may, if he choose, pay the whole of the purchase-money when the lot is sold or the deed delivered to him, or, if he choose, he may pay a portion, not being less than 10 per cent at the time of sale, and the remainder in instalments at any future time, not being more than ten years from the date of sale. In the latter case, simple interest, at the rate of 10 per cent. a year, will be charged on the unpaid portion of the purchase money, and the whole lot will remain hypothecated as security for the full discharge of this amount including principal and interest, and be liable to sale by order of the Collector, if the said amount be not paid within the stipulated period.

16. If the purchaser fails to pay one-tenth of the purchase-money and all other expenses within three months from the day of sale, the lot will be put up to sale again on the same conditions as before, and sold at the risk of the first purchaser, whose deposit will also be forfeited.

17. The upset price will be calculated on the whole area of the lot without any deduction on any account whatever ; ordinarily the upset price will be Rupees 2 and 8 annas an acre ; but in special cases the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may put a higher upset price on any lot, provided that the upset price of available waste lands shall in no case exceed Rupees 10 an acre.

18. If it should at any time be found that the same land has been included in more than one lot, it shall be held to belong to the lot first sold, and all subsequent sales shall, as regards such land, become null and void. In the event of any dispute regarding the boundary of two or more adjoining lots, the Collector may, on the application of any one of the parties re-adjust the boundaries of the lots, and his decision shall be final. The price paid by any subsequent purchaser for land thus excluded from his lot will be refunded to him with simple interest at 10 per cent.

19. All sales of waste land made under these Rules in each division will be reported immediately to the Commissioner in such form as he may direct, but no sale of waste lands once made by a Collector in conformity with these Rules will be disturbed by any higher executive authority.

20. Reserves of grazing and forest land, of land for the growth of firewood near towns and stations, of building-sites, parks, recreation grounds, and the like, and of land required for other special purposes, are not to be sold under these Rules without the express sanction of the Government.

21. The purchaser under these Rules of any lot of land which shall have already been surveyed by the Settlement Officers of the Revenue Survey, now in progress in Sind, shall defray such expenses as have been incurred by Government in the survey of the said land.

22. The purchaser under these Rules of any lot of land which is irrigated by or capable of irrigation by water taken from any Government canal, shall, in excess of the price paid for the said lot of land be liable to a water-tax of such amount as shall be determined prior to the day of sale by the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner.

23. If the said land is irrigable from a private canal, the purchaser must make his own arrangements with the owner thereof for a supply a water.

By order,

A. D. ROBERTSON, Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1863.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" August 31.)

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Venereal Disease, a frequent concomitant of intemperate habits, and, like these, fostered by want of occupation, is another of the causes enumerated as laying the foundation for ill health in India. It prevails to a very great extent in the army, and at almost every station. The proportion of venereal cases constantly in hospital is usually from 20 to 25 per cent. of the total sick. At some of the larger stations it every much exceeds this amount. At Bangalore and Roorkee the proportion at the time the return was made up was 50 per cent ; at Dinapore it was as high as 53 per cent. ; and its influence on efficiency may be judged of from the fact stated by Dr. Maclean, that in the 1st Madras Fusiliers, a few years ago, the amount of syphilis was equivalent to the withdrawal from duty of one-fourth of a company daily. Many of the cases are of course of a slight character, but a considerable number become very serious in their progress, and render the men unfit for service. Many invalids are sent home from this cause, and in numerous other cases the constitution is undermined, and the patient becomes liable to other diseases.

There is no subject so difficult to deal with as this ; and almost every plan for lessening the evil has been tried and found to fail. They all resolve themselves into two classes, namely, repressive measures of police, or marriage and moral restraint.

Many of the stational returns contain recommendations for the establishment of lock hospitals, and several witnesses have also strongly recommended them. They were introduced many years ago into India, but their use was after a while discontinued. The amount of venereal affections among the troops in all three Presidencies is so large (in 1860 it was 345 cases per 1,000 of the strength in Bengal, 249 in Madras, and 314 in Bombay) that there is an urgent need of some remedial measures. After considering the various plans which have been adopted in different countries, we have arrived at the conclusion that none are so likely to diminish this great scourge of the soldier in India as the re-organization of the measures formerly adopted in the three Presidencies, with any improvements which subsequent experience and consideration may point out as being required to meet the necessities of each locality.

Additional means of cleanliness, such as have been recommended by Mr. Acton, ought to be provided in all barrack lavatories. They would materially diminish the liability of the troops to this class of diseases.

It is observed that among native regiments, where marriage is not restricted, this disease is much less frequent than in European regiments, in which marriage is restricted.

There are no means of knowing precisely to what extent these facts stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect, but they have led to certain proposals for increasing the proportion of marriages in the army. The present proportion of married soldiers in Her Majesty's regiments who have a claim for accommodation in barracks is 6 per cent. of the force (exclusive of serjeants) at home, and 12 per cent. in India. Since the amalgamation of the two services any augmentation in the number of marriages specially to meet the case of India would probably involve a change in the regulation throughout the army. Even at present, and with the existing per-centage, the number of women and children in a regiment is a very serious affair, and leads to much expense as well as suffering. It is beyond our province to decide what should be the proportion of marriages "with leave" for the whole army. Men of great experience consider that the proportion should be increased. Married men are generally the most healthy ; they are the best soldiers, and a certain number of them are an example in a regiment ; but when the regiment goes on foreign service a certain proportion of women only can be taken with it : and thus, so far as India is concerned, any large increase in the proportion of marriages would lead to wives and children being left behind, and exposed to much temptation and possibly to distress, while the domestic tie cannot fail to be weakened by long protracted absence. Some excellent remarks on the subject will be found in Miss Nightingale's paper.

There is one means of reducing the temptation resulting in sexual disease, which ought to be encouraged, and that is to improve the soldier's condition in the way of occupation, instruction, and recreation,—in fact, to occupy his wasted time beneficially and rationally. The late General Jacob was fully aware of this, when he stated that "moral forces alone are of any value."

So far as we can deal with this question, occupation appears to us to afford the most reasonable hope of diminishing this great scourge, by leading men away from the canteen and from vice.

MEANS OF RECREATION AND INSTRUCTION.

There is no period of military service in which the soldier is thrown more upon his own resources, and has fewer opportunities of employing them advantageously, than during his service in India. He rises at gun-fire, attends his parade or drill, over soon after sunrise. He then returns to his barrack, and during the hot season he is not allowed to leave it till late in the afternoon. At one o'clock he consumes a large amount of both animal food and vegetables, porter (perhaps a quart), and spirits. He has few or no means of occupying himself occupatively or rationally, and he prefers, the lot shall be sold by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price, or to the applicant at the upset price if there be no higher bid. to sleep, which under the circumstances is almost inevitable. He rises at the evening parade or drill, and his turn of guard duty once every five, seven or ten days. Even at home this kind of regimen would be far from conducive to health. In India, both physically and morally, it helps to destroy it in men in the prime of life, with abundance of nervous power to dispose of.

The whole of this unwholesome proceeding is considered necessary for preserving the soldier ; but it is not considered necessary for the subject or the same ordeal. He goes about, and even goes shooting, not only without detriment, but with great advantage to health ; for the officers are much more healthy than the men.

Some means of passing the time are provided for the soldiers at all stations.

The usual games are long bullets, quoits, fives and cricket, and almost every station has a ball-court and skittle-alley.

There are also libraries, and sometimes a theatre.

Soldiers' gardens and workshops have been tried at a few stations ; but there are no covered places for exercise or for gymastics.

The scale on which the existing means have been provided is the same as the very imperfect provision at home, without reference to the climate or to the much greater need of inducements to exercise, which require to be held out in India.

The men's amusements, such as they are, are always connected, more or less, with drink ; and they are everywhere most deficient in amount. The men suffer much from ennui. For all practical purposes they are entirely idle ; and they complain of what they feel everywhere, the "weary idleness" of their lives, and that there has been so little done in the way of giving them occupation.

The want of exercise, and a coincident high rate of sickness and mortality, falls most heavily on the infantry. The cavalry regiments and artillery, who have, one way or other, much more physical exertion to undergo, are much more healthy.

From every station there are requirements for increased means of occupation, which we shall briefly notice in detail.

Foremost amongst the proposals is that for—

WORKSHOPS.

At most of the stations there are none at present ; while it is admitted that everywhere they would be most useful. The only difference of opinion is as to the kind of work to be done, and how the workshops and tools are to be provided. All agree, however, that the trades should be useful, and that the soldier should make money by them. The opinion at some stations is that work done should be of such a kind as is required by natives, and should be sold to them. Colonel Campbell suggests cabinet-making, shoe-making especially, and printing.

He states that he used to print all his own returns in this way, as well as papers for the civil authorities at Lucknow, and that at Meerut he was able to supply 100 pairs of boots to the 81st regiment, who could not otherwise have obtained them.

Sir J. Lawrence proposes that the men should make "anything connected with their regiment," such as clothes, shoes, iron work, &c.

As regards tools it is considered that Government should provide them in the first instance, and that they should be afterwards kept up by the regiment. It is satisfactory to know that every barrack in the Punjab has a workshop attached to it, and that the subject has already attracted considerable attention on the part of the Indian Government.

Sir Proby Cautley puts in three letters from soldiers themselves, in proof of the advantage of occupying their spare time.

And the experience of the 3rd Bombay Fusiliers, extending over seven years, affords remarkable instances of improvement in the men's moral character from indoor occupations. Courts-martial and crimes diminished in proportion as the men were occupied for their own benefit. It has indeed been the opinion of some of the greatest army surgeons that the soldier should be permitted to do for himself whatever he can do, without injury to his health or discipline.

It has been proposed by Sir Alexander Tulloch and Col. Durand to extend the soldier's occupation beyond the workshops, and to make him useful in outdoor work, such as in building barracks, or in magazines, or even in farm work ; but the objection to such proposals is that, in a country where labour is so cheap, it would cost much more to have it done by the soldier than by the native worker. The gain would be in the health, comfort, and contentment of the men.

Sir C. Trevelyan has also stated that soldiers would not come forward for public works, unless they were entirely excused from military duty for the time.

In the present state of the question, we propose that the existing means for carrying on indoor trades should be extended, or provided where they do not exist, under such regulations as would make it, as far as practicable, the interest of the men to occupy themselves profitably.

Sir Charles Trevelyan has laid before us an important suggestion for improving the soldier's condition, by holding out to him the prospect of bettering himself by his own exertions and good conduct. He proposes to select from regiments men of good character, trustworthy, with competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and an elementary knowledge of native languages, such as may now be obtained in schools ; to submit these men to some suitable test, and then to train them for subordinate offices in the administrative departments. He states the plan to have been adopted successfully at Madras, and it is in our opinion well worthy of further consideration. It is, however, liable to the objection that it withdraws from the army the most trustworthy men, and thus tends to limit the supply of competent non-commissioned officers.

SOLDIERS' GARDENS.

Attempts have been made to establish soldiers' gardens at several stations, chiefly with the view of occupying the men and providing vegetables. They have been mainly connected with regiments, an arrangement which no doubt has militated against their success. At some stations they have been very useful, and the men have taken great pleasure in them. At other stations they have not been so successful, apparently from the reason mentioned. The regiment may be called away at any time, irrespective of the state of the crop, so that the men may lose the result of their labour. But Sir A. Tulloch is of opinion that, if the gardens were attached to the station, and if an arrangement could be made by which the men were paid for their work the gardens would succeed ; for the men, he says, are fond of gardening, and a very great proportion of them, after they are pensioned, become successful cultivators.

We are of opinion that every encouragement should be given to these gardens. They have often succeeded in other services, and are worthy of a fair trial in India ; and an arrangement could easily be made by which the interests of the outgoing regiment could be protected. There is a proposal from one station to establish farms.

GYMNASTICS.

It is scarcely necessary to advocate the introduction of gymnastic exercises. They have been extensively used in foreign armies, and a beginning has recently been made at home stations, and also at one or two foreign stations ; but up to the present time there are no gymnasia in India, although the evidence from the stations proves that it would be most advantageous to provide them.

The evidence given before us shows that gymnastics would be "the best thing" ever introduced into the service "in India," provided they were made "a parade," and the soldiers "dressed loosely" for the purpose.

The gymnasia should of course be covered, and provided with the usual fittings. According to the new medical regulations, the medical officer is required to see that the exercises are conducted in such a manner as not to be injurious to health ; so that nothing further will be necessary than to provide the accommodation requisite.

The gymnastic sheds, if made sufficiently large, would afford another kind of accommodation very much required in India, viz., covered places where the men could walk and take exercise during the heat of the day, and in the rainy reason, apart from the barrack rooms, where they are at present literally confined at these times.

On this subject of exercise, another most important question presents itself ; viz., whether it is really necessary to confine the soldier so rigidly to his barracks during the heat of the day. The assumption seems to be that if allowed to go out he will expose himself and get sunstroke or some other disease, and so the health of the Regt. would suffer. No evidence of this result has been adduced before us ; and indeed it would, at first sight, appear doubtful whether confining a number of men all day in the same crowded room where they eat and sleep, in a state of absolute inaction, is not, in such a climate, productive of more injury than allowing the men legitimate liberty. The very idea of confinement is in itself injurious, and is very likely indeed to make the soldier miserable. Tell him, however, that he may go out, and, at all events, the idea of unnecessary restriction will be removed. We have evidence before us of men being allowed to go out shooting by their commanding officer in the hot season ; and they were all the better for it. At all events they did not suffer in consequence. It is stated that the men liked shooting better than any other amusement : that the effect on their health and spirits is good : that the liberty given has never been, in any single instance, abused ; and that it was quite a point of honour with them to behave well.

At malarious stations, and during dangerous seasons, the same amount of liberty cannot, of course, be given with safety.

But Colonel Greathed has cited a remarkable instance of the benefit derived from the liberty in one of the hottest stations in India.

"In the hottest station, Deesa, where we were for three years, the mortality in the regiment was extremely small, and the general health of the men was excessively good. I mean to say that they were able to take the most active exercise there without suffering from the heat. We allowed them to go out shooting as much as they liked all over the country, and a man would go and walk 14 miles on foot from the barrack, and be back at night ; their health and spirits were excellent and there never was a single case of a difference between the soldiers and the natives in the whole of the three years during which time we gave them unbounded liberty ; I mean, of course, to the good men."

In this, as in every other matter bearing on the soldier's health, no precise rule can be laid down. The present evil is, that there *is* a precise rule, viz., to confine the soldiers to barrcks ; while the nature of the case and the evidence both indicate, that the men should on the contrary, have every facility given them for exercise, under such local restrictions as common sense p oints out.

THEATRES.

There are Theatres at many stations, generally in large unoccupied barrack rooms ; and sometimes there are rooms erected on purpose, which are also used for music, lectures, glee-singing, dancing, &c. The theatre is a great source of amusement, and occupies many men who have no other interest. To the actual performers it is "rather lucrative."

(To be continued.)

THREE DAYS AT BEEJAPOOR.

A Lecture delivered at the United Service Institution of Western India, 28th August, 1863. BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

In the month of January last I had to pass from Dharwar to Kulludghee and Sholapoor. Beejapoor thus lay in my way ; and I was only too glad to have an opportunity of seeing a place about which I had heard so often and so much. The approach by the road from Kulludghee is the best for obtaining a view of the whole city ; for the road is on a slight descent, and the traveller gains a position from which, at a short distance to comprehend all the chief features of the scene. It did not disappoint me. For although a young friend with whom I had fallen in a few days previously had told me that I might prepare myself for something that would remind me even of Oxford, I did not raise my expectation quite so high, and so had no reason to complain. It was early morning, just that period between day break and sun rise when all nature enjoys the chastened light, and can gaze upon a prospect undazzled and undistracted. Some persons can never sleep in a palkee : my misfortune is that I can seldom keep awake ; and I should have lost this first view of Beejapoor, had not my bearers suddenly placed my palkee on the ground, and roused me from my ill-timed slumbers. I threw open the palkee door, and there was the old and ruined seat of Moslem empire lying, as it were, just beneath me. A wall encompassed it, once the inner wall of the city, looks, till you come near to it, far better than it is ; while domes and minarets, within, mingling with lofty and umbrageous trees, rise in well arranged confusion. One dome, surpassing all others in height and circumference, terminated the nearer side of the picture ; while, at the other end, the beautifully finished pinnacles of the Ibrahim Roza lifted themselves up in graceful elegance to the skies. We soon were on our way again toward the gate, which was still some distance off. As we went along the road parallel with the wall, and one structure after another fixed the eye, thoughts would come connected with the past, and a sad and depressing sensation followed. For notwithstanding the extent and magnificence of the Mahometan kingdoms, and in spite of all that is to be said for Islam as a religion to the unity of God, one can never be sake off the remembrance of the cruel oppressions with which it has been identified in the history of nations, nor of its deadly hostility to the Christian faith. And as I drew towards the entrance of Beejapoor, I was conscious of shrinking from the thought of finding pleasure in a place that not many generations since had been the home of iron-hearted tyranny, and where the name of Him whom Christians worship would have been trodden under foot. In that attitude of mind even a horseman, even a horse of satisfaction is a workshop attached to it, and that the subject has its tokens of decay, for these were now become conspicuous in every direction ; and at length, when we reached the gate, and its narrowed dimensions, and crumbling towers on either side, told the tale of strength and greatness gone, I could not wish it otherwise. At the moment, as I passed the portals, the glorious sun emerged above the horizon, and contrasting in its undying splendour with the fading edifices round me, it brought to my mind, and even to my lips, those words at the close of Deborah and Barack's song ; "So let all mine enemies perish, O Lord ; but let them that love Him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might."

As soon as the city is entered one welcome sign that civilization has been there presents itself—an excellent road. Thanks to the gentlemen of the civil service acting under government, a good and wide thoroughfare traverses the city throughout, and for a considerable distance on each side the ground which surrounds the citadel, or central fort. This road we followed on and on for a much longer period than I had expected, looking every minute for our tents. I knew that the place in which they should have been was not very far from the entrance ; but having no kind commanding officer to write to beforehand, nor any other authority who would see to the tent lascars being right directed, I was obliged to trust to the intelligence of servants, who were told to ask for a place with two large tombs, and some fine trees, where sahebs were accustomed to stay. At length we reached our little camp ; and there, to be sure, two tombs appeared and lofty trees, but the spot was not the spot intended, and our first glances were not the most pleasing. I soon learned that we were near a mile beyond our mark, and felt half disposed to retrace our steps. But those who know anything of tent life do not need to be told how disagreeable it is to all parties to have a camp removed as soon as reached. The great objection was from four walls enclosing the space, and keeping off the air ; but happily in front of one of the buildings, a mosque and not a tomb was a well raised platform large enough for a tent. Elevated here we got the breezes, and so decided to remain. One peculiarity however there was in this position more curious than inviting. Beside the front elevation of the mosque rose, as usual, two minarets ; and these all the long interval of about five feet or more had been pushed bodily forward, and seemed to be only prevented from falling on the platform below by the branches of a tamarind tree holding the ponderous mass in their friendly embrace. At first sight one only wondered that it did not that moment come down ; but on inquiry we were assured that such had been its position, nobody knew how long. The doctrine of chances coming to one's aid by this means into a private conference with him at the fort of Perturbghur ; and there, with the horrible wagnuck concealed in his left hand, succeeded in basely murdering him. Five guns from the fort gave signal to his retainers ; in a moment they sprang from the surrounding jungles on the Beejapoor soldiery ; and while these were being cut down, the head of their unfortunate leader was displayed from the heights above. Sevajee then moved down immediately to Kolapoor, seized the fort of Panalla, reduced the adjoining country, routed another force from Beejapoor, and after laying waste the villages even almost up Beejapoor itself, effected his retreat in safety. He returned to Panalla, and there was soon besieged by the Beejapoor army ; but deluding their commander with a feigned offer of submission, he threw them off their guard and escaped. Ali Adil Shah now took the field in person against him, but the rains set in, and action was suspended. During this interval Sevajee was at Perturbghur, and there, being unable to reach the temple of Bhowanee, to which he had been used to resort, he built one to that goddess within the fort of Perturbghur, well known to most of us, and dedicated it with great solemnity. By the end of the rains the presence of the Beejapoor king was called for in the Carnatic, and the war against Sevajee was entrusted to the chiefs of Sawunt Warree. These were soon overborne, and almost as soon made friends, and Sevajee's power, covering now all the southern Concan, stretched itself from the seaports of Soverndroog, Viziadroog, and Colaba over a new element, frightening the Portugese by acts of daring piracy into an ignominious alliance. Beejapoor ceased for a while from hostilities, and the rebel saw the Concan from Callian to Goa at his feet, and an army of fifty thousand foot, and seven thousand horse at his command.

It will be perceived that we are but sketching the present outline of a most romantic story ; but we must confine it to the connexion of Sevajee's name with Beejapoor and we therefore pass over some eventful years in which attacks on the Moghuls, the plundering of Surat, and a piratical expedition to below Goa, are conspicuous. A new chapter then opens. On his return from this last named expedition he found the Moghuls investing Poorundhur. At once he changed his policy, and sued most humbly to be admitted into the imperial service, stipulating only for certain assignments to be collected by himself from Beejapoor, a tribute in fact of three lacks of rupees annually. This alliance, however, was short, though signalized by that memorable visit to the emperor at Delhi, from which the guest at length only made his escape by covering himself up in a basket of sweatmeats. Sevajee was soon in arms again on his own account. Singhur he recovered, by an almost incredible act of bravery on the part of his troops, dispossessing a body of Rajpoots whom the Moghuls had put in to keep it. Poorundhur followed ; Surat a second time was pillaged, Candeish invaded, and the imperial forces again defeated, while numbers of deserters from both the Moghul and the Beejapoor armies came over to his service. It was just at this crisis that Ali Adil Shah, the king of Beejapoor, died. Secundur, his son and successor, was but five years old, and divisions soon arose among the chief men of the State, of which Sevajee was at no loss how to take advantage. The plunder of Hoobla had replenished his treasury to an almost fabulous amount, and operations against the Beejapoor dominions were planned in every direction. Sattara, indeed, fort had always been regarded at Beejapoor as of particular importance, was taken, together with many other places. And now the time was come for Sevajee to claim to himself an independent sovereignty, which he did by causing himself to be enthroned with much ceremony at Raighur, the fort which he had always made the depository of his treasure. And here an English gentleman was present from Bombay, Mr. Henry Oxendan, and witnessed the pomp of the occasion, having been sent to conclude a treaty with the conqueror, against whom the English merchants had some complaints. Among the means employed to give celebrity to the event, Sevajee distributed among the Brahmins his own weight in gold, sixteen thousand pagodas, or about ten stone. Soon after a severe sickness laid him down at Sattara, from which however he arose to undertake, and successfully, one of his greatest enterprizes in the reduction of the Carnatic. This was a tremendous blow to Beejapoor, and she came back in a condition to make his own terms with that empire. He did so by entering in to an alliance with it, and by securing to himself large tracts of country in the Carnatic as the price of peace. Strange to add this alliance was scarcely concluded when a few days' fever carried him off, and he died at Raighur, A. D. 1680, avowedly in friendship with the very power of which all his life through, he had been the most determined adversary.

The fortunes of Beejapoor after this are speedily told. Aurungzebe had exceedingly disapproved of the alliance made with Sevajee, and he came in person to assert his own supremacy. His camp on this occasion is pictured so as almost to remind one of Xerxes's armament in his invasion of Greece, for splendour and luxuriousness. More successful however than Xerxes, in six years time from the death of Sevajee, the Emperor saw Beejapoor prostrate at his feet. The young king Secumdur Adil Shah was kept for three years in close confinement in the Moghul camp, and then died suddenly, not without the suspicion of his having been poisoned by his captors. From that day the capital declined, presenting before long, as has been truly said, the singular spectacle of a flourishing city to all appearance from without, while within it is silence, solitude, and desolation.

To resume my diary. Our next visit was the Ibrahim Roza, or tomb of Ibrahim. This tomb he erected for himself, and was there interred, A.D. 1626, after a reign of forty-seven years. It lies outside the present walls at but a little distance from the gate by which we had entered. The entire edifice includes a mosque as well as a tomb, the one of equal dimensions with the other, and each surmounted by a large and lofty dome, but of admirable proportions. They are raised on a ample platform of stone, at a wide distance from which on its four sides, ranges of buildings were provided for the use of devotees and others when on their pilgrimage to the spot. The tomb itself must at one time have been a magnificent pile, covered as it was with texts from the Koran in raised Arabic characters, these being illuminated in gilding on a ground of blue. The windows too are filled with Arabic inscriptions carved in stone. The door very singularly ornamented admitted us to a chamber low and gloomy, where the sepulchres of the king and his family have but little to distinguish them. We speedily returned to the open air, and on doing so, as we stood in the arcade, whose massive beauty is much to be admired, two enormous stones were pointed out to us as having a few years since fallen from one of the arches, and with such force in striking that two European gentlemen had left the spot only the moment before they fell. The tale instinctively set us moving across the court to the mosque on the other side. This is

are such as to introduce a large element of chance where success ought to depend on excellence; secondly, that the maximum in pure and mixed mathematics, though nominally 1,0250, is virtually about 725. We venture to affirm that this is not merely unfair towards men of scientific attainments, but that it must also be prejudicial to the service. We cannot suppose it to be the deliberate intention of Her Majesty's Government to discourage the pursuit of science in this country; yet this is an obvious effect of the regulations as they stand at present. We may perhaps be told that it is not difficult to point out defects, and be asked now those already proved to exist can be removed. We shall assume, for reasons already stated, that the average ability and proficiency of the candidates will remain nearly constant, and that the table we have given ought, therefore, to show little or no variation in the average per-centages, either by comparison of the results for the same subject in different years, or by comparison of the results for different subjects in the same or different years; in short, that the results given in the table ought to show little or no variation whether read in columns or in rows.

We have to make the average amount of pay for each subject proportional to its maximum—to take care that candidates do not suffer either from change of examiners, or from the standard of proficiency adopted by some of the examiners being so difficult to reach as practically to lower the value of the maxima in their subjects—to do this without altering the relative position of candidates in the same subject. If we bear in mind that the table we have given ought to show no variations, the question becomes a very simple one. As, however, we not do know beforehand who will be the successful candidates, we must include all; and indeed the averages will be more reliable for our doing so. After what has been said, we hope the following will be found intelligible and well adapted to secure the end in view:—That the whole body of examiners should fix on a medium average per-centage, say 30—that after finding, each in his own subject, the average per-centage of the maximum actually obtained, such a per-centage of each candidate's marks should be added or subtracted, as would secure an average of 30 per cent. in each subject. This does not alter the place of any candidate in a subject with reference to other candidates in the same subject, while it does alter the relation in which that subject stands to other subjects, but only as it ought to be altered on account of irregularity on the part of the examiner. If the examiners wished to be relieved of the trouble of the computation requisite to make the corrections, it might be done by the clerks attached to the department.

The maximum in pure and mixed mathematics is apparently high, but is it really so, even supposing the percentage gained were, as it ought to be nearly double that given in the table? To answer this question we have to bear in mind that such proficiency in language as will enable a candidate to pass what is called a "good examination" may be obtained by boys of superior ability at a public school, that higher and less common mental endowments are required of those who are to show proficiency in science, and that the apparently high maximum arises from lumping together two subjects which ought to stand in distinct columns. The mental discipline given by the study of pure mathematics is what men most require for future use. Is it fair, then, to condemn a man to take both pure and mixed mathematics together, or else none? We shall be told that he need not take mixed mathematics unless he chooses. True, but this at his own risk. He is in danger of not getting a tenth of maximum in which case he might as well have let the subject alone. Now a tenth of 1,0250 is not far off the average per-centage of the table for 625; so that he must assure himself that he is at least up to the average of successful candidates. This is hardly fair. Is there any objection to placing the two subjects in distinct columns? We have heard of none and could find none worth mentioning. Now, suppose pure mathematics had a maximum of 700, and mixed of 550. We think these maxima very low. They are not high enough to induce scientific men to compete in large numbers. According to the present system, only about one-third of the successful candidates select pure and mixed mathematics. We think that this sorting fact is not so much due to the low maximum as to the low average per-centage of that maximum. Still a part of the effect is certainly due to the low maximum, and another part to the placing of both subjects under one head.

There is one possible source of error in the average percentages as given for pure and mixed mathematics. It is not impossible that many of the successful candidates have intended to omit mixed mathematics and to confine their attention to language, literature, pure mathematics, &c. Such candidates, if there be any, have their marks, and, therefore, their per-centages, given as if they had taken both pure and mixed mathematics. Here, again, is a strong reason for placing the two subjects in distinct columns; since the results, as given in the published tables, tend to mislead, and are, therefore, worse than none at all. The opinion of a great majority of the candidates themselves, if not of an undoubted fact that it does not pay to work at mathematics. Whether this opinion is right or wrong, it is so long as it lasts, equally prejudicial, tending to make education one-sided, and to exclude desirable men from the service.

Perhaps, some may doubt whether the doctrine of averages is applicable to such cases as that we have taken. There have been nine examinations for the Civil Service in India in nine consecutive years. It is admitted that the doctrine would apply with somewhat greater certainty to the system of examination for honors adopted at Cambridge, because it has been in operation much longer. For example, suppose it is 20 to 1 against the variation, taking the 30 best men in each year at Cambridge exceeding a small fixed amount; then it may be only 15 or 16 to 1 against the variation exceeding the same fixed amount in the case we are considering; not taking into account, in either, any irregularity on the part of the examiners. That the variation will be small is indicated by the results given in that part of the preceding table, where irregularity on the part of the examiners is in some degree provided against by one of the examiners appointed having been the same for each year, and the other having been changed but once.

Taking in the last three years, and excluding those competitors who have not gained a tenth of the maximum, it will be found that the average percentage of successful Cambridge men is higher than that of other successful candidates by about 4.7 per cent. We believe this is accounted for by the fact that the examiner of most authority is a distinguished Cambridge tutor. It is generally admitted that the Cambridge system of instruction is best adapted to the Cambridge system of examination. What are the peculiar excellencies or defects of each is a question still open for discussion.

We have now, for the present, done with this subject. In what we have written we have been guided by a desire to see the removal of what amounts to a penalty for the study of science by the future rulers of India—a penalty all the more serious, because it will fall on many of those who, but for their unrealized purpose, might have avoided the one-sided culture of which their more fortunate competitors are necessarily the victims.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

(New York Herald, July 6.)

THE Fourth of July was celebrated throughout the country with great spirit. In this city especially the day was observed with patriotic enthusiasm. The military display was as excellent as the absence of so many troops at the seat of war would permit. The Fourth of July orations were listened to by large audiences. Crowds of people left the city upon steamboat excursions and pionics in the country; but crowds came to the city from all the towns and villages for miles around, and the streets were as thronged as ever. In the evening the display of fireworks, by both public and private exhibitions, was unusually fine. The sky was ablaze with a universal *feu de joie*, and the city, enveloped in clouds of smoke, had the odour, without the horrors, of a battle-field.

The glorious news from the Army of the Potomac and the congratulatory proclamation of the President gave great *eclat* to the celebration. Everywhere the news was received with enthusiastic cheers. Crowds collected around the bulletin boards of the newspaper offices, and as the intelligence of our victory was transmitted throughout the city and to all the cities and hamlets within reach of the telegraph wires and the railroads, the public joy was most energetically expressed. Men shook hands with each other as if in congratulation upon a personal triumph. Flags were displayed on almost every house and upon the shipping in the harbor. The bands of the numerous excursionists played patriotic airs, and the company joined their voices in the national melodies. Once more the Army of the Potomac, led by a competent general, has redeemed the nation from the disgrace of a rebel invasion of the free States. As General M'Clellan declared in one of his stirring orders, each soldier will be proud to say that he belonged to the Army of the Potomac. Last Fourth of July the ardour of the people was damped by the misconduct of the Administration in depriving this favourite army of reinforcements and support, and thus leaving it to the mercy of the enemy, from whose grasp it was rescued only by M'Clellan's genius. This year we were able to rejoice at a splendid triumph won by those brave soldiers, because a long season of adversity had at last taught the Administration a little common sense, and had destroyed for the time those webs of official jealousies and political intrigues in which the incompetents at Washington enveloped General M'Clellan, and from which circumstances fortunately preserved General Meade.

MEDIEVAL MISSIONS.*

(Spectator June 20.)

MR. MACLEAR'S able essay is almost certain to arouse inquiries in the minds of his hearers which, strangely enough, his studies do not seem to have excited in his own. He tells with great calmness and with great impartiality the story of at once the strangest and the most successful of missionary enterprises, and when he has finished his tale seems to feel no astonishment either at the success of mediæval preachers or at the comparative failure of Protestant missionaries. That the first did succeed no one who perused Mr. Maclear's book can dispute. It is true that their labours extended over centuries, that much failure and that many long delays have been forgotten; but candid inquirers will scarcely deny that the task of turning heathen barbarians into Christians proceeded with a rapidity quite unknown to the annals of modern missionary efforts. Those who doubt this assertion should cast their eyes over the analysis of contents with which Mr. Maclear opens his work, conversion, it will then be seen, proceeded in almost a regular and unbroken course. As century follows century, land after land of modern Europe is snatched from paganism, and if Prussia and Lithuania resist the process of conversion till the beginning of the fifteenth century, other lands of Europe had been rescued from paganism long before the first missionary set foot among the Wends. Moreover, even if a success, measured by centuries, be accounted slow, what was wanting in rapidity was made up for in certainty. The advance of mediæval missions is marked by a monotony of triumph. First comes the solitary monk, then the first and almost last conflict with heathenism which, though desperate, is comparatively short, and terminates in the conversion of some king, leading, as a matter of course, to the conversion of his people. The victories easily won were sometimes successes over which the religious men of the nineteenth century would find it difficult to exult. Clovis, though in the eyes of Gregory of Tours "a man after God's own heart," and though fully prepared to show his piety by the extermination of heresy, found it more easy to conquer Arians than to subdue his own lusts, and made up for the Christian orthodoxy of his creed by the heathen brutality of his practice. Still, if Clovis and many early converts did not lead the live of saints, they, at any rate, gave the death-blow to heathendom, and conferred on posterity religious blessings which they themselves scarcely understood. Teachers who saw civilization which they valued much, and orthodoxy which they esteemed still more, take root and flourish, might be excused if they thought much of the greatness of the work achieved, and winked at the barbarism of the monarchs by whom the good work was performed. Mediæval enthusiasts possibly erred when they winked at the errors of Clovis, and applauded the forcible means employed for the propagation of the Gospel by Charlemagne, but mediæval enthusiasm has produced a work which the lapse of centuries has not destroyed, whilst the missionary labours of modern Europe have brought forth little other result than huge volumes of doubtful reports. Again and again the question recurs to the thoughts of intelligent critics—why is it that the teachers of the dark ages could accomplish feats unachieved by all the enlightened philanthropy of the nineteenth century or by the narrow fervour of Exeter Hall? Whenever indeed, a comparison is made between the slow progress of modern missionaries and the rapid spread of Christianity in the Apostolic ages, orthodox Protestantism finds a ready explanation in the allegation that the first years, at least, of the Christian dispensation were times of miracle, and, moreover, modern preachers are not ashamed to confess, more or less indirectly, that they cannot be measured by the standard of Apostolic zeal. When, however, the same persons are asked to account for the fact that mediæval monks achieved triumphs denied to English clergymen, they must find it, we suspect, difficult to reply to the impertinent inquiry. To assert that Saint Boniface or Saint Columba could work miracles, is not only to give credence to legends unsupported by evidence; but is, moreover, to cast a slur upon Protestantism, since it is not easy to see why powers exercised by the superstitious zealots for a corrupt form of Christianity should be denied to the professors of a purer creed. As a matter of fact, the problem which divines find it hard to solve is not difficult of solution for persons who are willing to take considerations too often overlooked by the clerical leaders of religious societies. Modern preachers amongst the heathen lack many advantages which aided the labours of the men whose achievements have been recorded by Mr. Maclear. The Roman hierarchy possessed a lever of strength in the great mass of the Roman Empire. It is, indeed, natural for students looking back on the course of history, to contrast the life and energy of the Teutonic invaders with the decay and the weakness of the Empire which the German races attacked; but the assailants of Rome looked upon the Empire even in its decay with reverential admiration. To adopt the laws, the titles, and the religion of the Eternal city was the desire of the successful chieftains who had routed Roman armies. Hence, when missionaries met the invaders, the work of conversion was already half begun. The Church offered to royal converts the dignity for which barbaric kings sighed, and barbarian loyalty bestowed upon the Church exactly that material strength of which she felt the need. Nor was missionary zeal compelled, in general, to struggle with the most unassailable power—a regularly organized, religious creed. Modern preachers at Mecca or in Calcutta are forced to assail modes of belief sanctioned by the prescriptive honours of centuries, creeds which existed before the English monarchy arose, and which may, to all appearance, outlive the duration of English greatness. The soldiers of Clovis were indifferent Pagans before they became indifferent Christians, and adopted a new religion with something of the calm stolidity with which they would have marched into a new country. Since they had already left the lands of their fathers, they found it no great effort to leave their fathers' faith. It may also be remarked that when at last Catholic Christianity met face to face with Eastern creeds, it, like its Protestant successor, failed. Raymond Lull, wandering about with his perfect method and his syllogistic proof of Christian truth, is the most grotesque figure among the whole series of mediæval missionaries; and Raymond Lull found, as the form of Christian evidences as powerless to wring assent from Mahommedan doctors as the best trained disciples of missionary colleges find their own applications of Paley. But while it is conceded that St. Augustine had advantages in dealing with the Saxons which he did not possessed by St. Augustine's modern followers; it must also be said that the men who fought the battle of Christianity in past centuries in some respects rose far above the moral and intellectual stature of the soldiers who with equal zeal and under more unfavorable circumstances, now carry on the same contest. The circumstances of the times forced into the Church during the earlier part of the middle ages every man who had a talent for anything else than a career of arms. Learning, energy, and wisdom were to be found in the cloister. Hence there were giants in those days. Men have not grown less, but monk's careers have grown much more numerous. Thus no one field possesses, as did the mediæval hierarchy, a monopoly of talent. Moreover, missionary enterprise was, as men felt, the one pursuit into which, if the world was to be civilized, human energy ought to be thrown; when the heathen were occupying every corner of Europe, to convert the heathen became, as the phrase is, the question of the day. Honesty compels the confession that this is not now the case. To convert the heathen is good, but so also it is good to relieve the sufferings of the poor or to direct the policy of our own nation. Good men and wise men may well differ about the comparative importance of the different fields of labour which lie open to their choice. But a fraction, therefore, of the talent or fervour of the age will be, or ought to be, devoted to the conversion of Hindoos or the civilization of South Sea Islanders, and it were vain to expect from the divided energies of the nineteenth century the results which flowed from the concentrated efforts of the most powerful of Christian churches at the time of its highest power.

* *History of Christian Mission during the Middle Ages.* By G. F. Maclear, M.A. Macmilan.

BANKRUPTCIES IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.—The authorities at the head of the army are so particular that they will not permit an vulgar a thing as bankruptcy "to come between the wind and their nobility." No doubt it is perfectly right that gentlemen holding her Majesty's commission should pay their debts, and that failing to do so, they should be compelled to sell their commissions or be struck from the service. But this rule occasionally operates with great injustice. The law says that the Court, with the sanction of the head of the department may set aside a portion of the full or half-pay of an officer for the liquidation of his debts. The War Office, putting a strict interpretation upon this provision, have, without exception, we believe, removed from the service every clerk in the department who has had the misfortune to become bankrupt. On the other hand, the authorities of the Admiralty have, with regard to naval officers, adopted a more humane and considerate rule. In the Navy, commissions have no marketable value, and therefore the only means that creditors have of obtaining payment, is by setting aside a portion of the debtor's income. Therefore, in cases of officers on full and half-pay, the Lords of the Admiralty have sanctioned the course of liquidation prescribed by law. In the Army there are classes of officers holding commissions which are not saleable—officers of the artillery and engineers, the new Indian regiments, surgeons, quartermasters, chaplains, &c., and if all these are dismissed when bankruptcy occurs, the unfortunate officers not only lose their livelihood, but the creditors their only means of payment.

We hope that the case of Staff-surgeon Eaton, recently mentioned in the House of Commons, will induce the War Department to reconsider the very severe rule upon which it has hitherto acted. Where bankruptcy is honest—that is to say, occasioned by unavoidable misfortune—it is harsh and oppressive to add to the decision of the Court the further penalty of dismissal from the service—a penalty which, in the instance mentioned, punishes the creditors quite as much as the bankrupt. In other departments the rule is equally inconsistent. The Post Office authorities temporarily supersede any clerk who becomes bankrupt, and then restore him if he obtain an order of discharge.

In the Custom House all bankrupt clerks are dismissed. The War Office, no doubt, acts upon the theory that bankruptcy is inconsistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman. The Admiralty entertains a different view, and who is to reconcile this disagreement, when two great departments act upon such opposite principles? We believe that the only proper course is adopted when independent members call the attention of Parliament to the subject.—*Gazette of Bankruptcy.*

SANITARY "TELL-TALES."—To an extent which the most powerful microscope has yet failed to reach or discover, all parts of creation swarm with life. In the air there are probably exceedingly minute living things which may affect health to a greater extent than is at present understood. Clouds of minute insects in the summer time, when the weather is fine, reach high into the air; and, when the atmosphere is heavy, they cluster in dense crowds closer to the earth; these can be seen, like a mist, with the naked eye; and there can be but little doubt that there are myriads of far smaller life the peculiarities of which we may probably be yet made acquainted with by means of the improvements of optical instruments which are in progress.

Over cesspools,* impure ponds, dirty cowsheds, in town neighbourhoods where the duty of the scavenger is neglected; and in parts where crowds of dirty and neglected people live, we see flights of insects which are nurtured in the foulness. Seeing this, it becomes an interesting question whether these and the smaller and at present invisible insects act like the vulture, the carrion crow, the raven, and other birds of this description; the hyaenas, and dogs of the East; the rats of our own sewers, &c., as sanitary agents, which, by removing putrefying matter, purify the air, and which could not be spared without causing mischief; or whether the living matters are themselves in any case poisonous, and cause disease and death such as often occur in parts where they abound. If the life of a single fly feeding on putrefying matter can kill a human being, as has just occurred in France, what may not hundreds of still minuter living creatures of a similar kind be capable of doing, even though in other respects sanitary agents useful in consuming putrefying organic matter? This subject is well worthy of far more careful inquiry than has yet been made respecting it. But one thing is at present certain, that the presence, in large numbers, of gnats, "midges," or *tell tales*, as they are called in some country places, is a certain indication of some impurity. By attending to the hints of these "tell-tales" we might often take a suggestive note for needful improvement.—*Lancet.*

* We know an instance in which the crowds of small flies constantly hovered over a spot in the rear of some premises in summer, at a time of sickness, led to the discovery of a covered cesspool there.

Notices.

SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH has to-day been appointed by me Acting Manager of the Bombay Branch of this Bank.

NEALE PORTER,
Managing Director in India.

1, Nesbit Lane, 1st Sept. 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Rims and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Waree Bunder.

NOTICE.—MR. F. DARBY, Solicitor of the High Court, has contracted to sell a Bungalow and Land appertaining thereto, situate in the Civil Lines of the Province of Sattara, next to the Post Office, to Abbs Row. Any person having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim. —Dated 29th August 1863.

આાા અૂન મંચથની રાઈ
HAJEE HAROON MAHOMED,
No. 16, Medow Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books, furniture, and outstandings of the BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have been assigned and made over to DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY, who has undertaken to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities thereof. All persons therefore indebted to the said Company or having any claims against the same, are hereby requested to settle their accounts with the said DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY forthwith, in default whereof proceedings will be instituted to recover the outstandings, and all claims not sent in within six months from this date, will be barred and considered to have been waived.

Solicitor for Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.

Bombay, 1st August 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JEWUNBAI widow of RUSTOMJEE NOWROJEE and Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons have contracted to sell to RAHIMABAI a piece of ground, with the Middle Bungalow No. B in the Plan standing thereon, with compound, stable and outhouses, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay on Bellasis Road. The said Bungalow is assessed under No. 10 and 11. Any person having claims upon the said Bungalow or ground by way of Mortgage, Inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice urchase within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 2nd day of September 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Garden with ground, occupied by a Bungalow, outhouses, and Trees standing thereon and situated near Grant Road, outside the Fort, and assessed at 72 and Pension Tax No. 456 and 546 registered in the Collector's Book, has been purchased by the undersigned from Jevunjee Jamasjee, Dorabjee Jevunjee, Merwanjee Cowasjee, and Bhowany Ranjee. It is bounded as follows:—On the East by the ground and Bungalow belonging to Pestonjee Heerjee Wagle, on the West by a vacant piece of ground and Cottages belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on the North by the Public Grant Road, and on the South by the Cottages belonging to Camaties Soyloo Narsoo and Bamsetjee Hoolu Patell. It is brought to the notice of the public in general that whoever stands in her or their claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance, share, gift &c., against the said ground with garden &c., should make known legally to the undersigned within 14 days from this day in their Office No. 2, Bell Lane within the Fort, or Pakhee No. 15, near Cojahs School without the Fort, otherwise such claim or claims shall be considered null and void after the time specified herein.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1863.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the *Times of India* newspaper notifying that there will be sold on MONDAY, the 7th proximo (with other property) at the office of Mr. MACFARLANE, by the instructions of GOVERJEE HORMUSJEE BHABHA, mortgagee of NOOR MAHOMED DATOOBHOY and others, one undivided fourth share of and in the land and Messuage, GARDEN house and premises situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Mazagon, now occupied by his Highness AGA KHAN.

Notice is hereby given on behalf of His Highness AGA KHAN that the said advertisement has been withdrawn as no share in the property so advertised to be sold, and that any person who will buy the same after this notice will do so at his own risk.

Dated the 31st day of August 1863.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF WORK.—Tenders are invited on behalf of the trustees for the Erection of the Sailors' Home under and Esplanade, St. John's Church, Colaba. The plans can be seen, and a schedule of quantities obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

2nd. Tenders will be received up to noon of 20th September, and no person will be assigned for the rejection of all or any of the tenders.

3rd. An immediate deposit of two per cent. will be required on presentation of tender, which will be forfeited in the event of any cession, or delay in signing the deed of contract; and a further deposit of eight per cent. will be required from the party whose tender may be accepted.

J. A. FULLER, Captain, R E.,
Civil Architect.

Bombay, Civil Architect's Office, 1st September 1863.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

મુખ્યથી બાનદેર વેરઆણીયા કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY that a Call of Rupees 200 is now due on the Shares in the above Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st Sepsember 1863.

THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી આઇડ્યા એનદ લેનદ ઇનવેચાદમેનત કુંપની (લીમીટેદ.)

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th of September next, at noon at the Office of the Company, 8 Hornby Row, to consider the advisability of increasing the Capital.

By order of the Directors,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
1st September, 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)

ધી બામબે ટરેડીગ એડ બેનકીગ આોસીયાોસેએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital, Twenty Lakhs Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq. *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE KSMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

THE ASSOCIATION will commence local Business from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 28th August 1863.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an extraordinary meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the offices of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY the 9th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at the general meeting of the company on the 31st July last.

(1). That the offer received from certain Shareholders of the Company for the purchase of the Company's interest in Presses, Press Buildings &c. be accepted.

(2). That the Directors be authorized to sell or lease from time to time, and upon such terms as they may think proper, all, or any part, of the land, Buildings or other property of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Morning from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. ROBERTSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.
EQUITY SIDE.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*
and
COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P.M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Throstle Mill Company, situate in Mahalaxmi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all necessary Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its work.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 15th day of August 1863.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 966 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY.—The Company have just secured, for Rs. 75,000, the ALATHING ESTATE, in Yurajenderpett, near Mercara, Coorg. There are 150 acres, planted last year, and 90 acres cleared, ready for planting this season, with 250 at 300 acres of fine forest. The whole Plantation is well situated and watered.

Forms of Application for Shares to be had from

Bombay, 16th July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully, and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undrsigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.—Messrs. TREACHER & COMPANY, have just received a supply of Bristol Birds' Eye, Shag and Returns TOBACCO, Taddy's Smoking Mixture, in Tins and Packets, all in prime condition: also a large and well-selected Stock of carved and plain Meerschaum and briar wood Pipes, Cheroot holders and Cases, Tobacco Cutters and Pouches, Cherry-wood Stems, Cigarette Moulds and Papers.

Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS, KEATING'S.

THE great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, as sold in England.

Prepared and sold in Tins, and Bales of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists in the World.

CAUTION.—The words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each package, without which none are genuine.

Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, for which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Proprietor at the International Exhibition, 1862.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, preserving Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. Sold by the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, in on every Packet. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads.

ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 10, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).

Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.

TO THE TRADE.—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1850 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECTWINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE, superior	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	"	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	"	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in casks of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	"	25
ST. GEORGE, Do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

TENNENT'S BEER.—A fresh supply of this favorite bread has just arrived, and will be FOR SALE in a few days, at the godowns of the undersigned—

ALE in quarts..... At Rs. 5½ per dozen.
Do. in pints..... " 3 "
PORTER in quarts..... " 4½ "
Do. in pints..... " 2½ "

20th July, 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Gisler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz.	each.
Moselle, do. do.	1	"
Sherry, do. do.	3	"
Claret, do. do.	2	"
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	6	"

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz.	each.
Sherry, do. do.	3	"
Brandy, do. do.	1	"
Old Tom, do. do.	1	"
Whiskey, do. do.	1	"

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at	Rs.	36	per doz. quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	"	32	do. do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	"	32	do. do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin	"	32	do. do.
Do. do. do.	"	17	do. pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	"	34	do. quarts.
Do. do.	"	18	do. pints.
Champagne extra good quality